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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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CONGRESS INTERVENES AND WAR HAS COME OF IT

President McKinley's Ultimatum Demands the Immediate
Evacuation of Cuba By Spain's
Forces.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOW CEASED

Woodford Leaves Madrid And Spanish Minis-
ter Starts For the Canadian Border.
War Notes.

April 20, 1898. Woodford, Minister Madrid.—You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst., and approved today, in relation to the pacification of the Island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the President directs you to immediately communicate to the Government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand upon the Government of Spain to at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the Government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23rd day of April, inst, there be not communicated to this Government by the Government of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the Government of the United States does hereby demand that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to the extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The fleet will move upon Havana immediately. A Cabinet meeting, just adjourned, decided upon this, and orders will be issued from the Navy Department within half an hour.

The Cabinet discussed the dispatch from General Woodford, received this morning, and concluded that the action of the Spanish Government constituted a reply to the ultimatum of President McKinley.

There was, therefore, no reason for delaying the action that President McKinley promised to the Spaniards in case his demands were not complied with.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A Sun cable from Madrid says: A ray of hope was furnished to those inclined to be pessimistic tonight by the published announcement that Spain would be able to send her entire land and naval forces to meet, and, if possible, repel the forces of the United States. This was made possible by the announcement that Austria would make it her business to protect Spain and the Queen Regent.

The following cablegram was received by a high Cabinet official, and it is understood a like dispatch has been sent to Italy:

"Austria reserves liberty of action in regard to Cuba, and will protect Spain and the Queen Regent."

NEW YORK, April 21.—A naval officer, who is close to Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said last night:

"I believe the Spanish fleet will not strike in Cuban waters, or even make a demonstration on the Atlantic coast. It cannot cope with Captain Sampson's four battle-ships and three monitors. I believe the Spaniards will strike in an unexpected quarter."

"Mark my words, a squadron of their fine armored cruisers will go to sea, and the whole world will be speculating as to its destination. This squadron will not be heard from for some time. It will confront our Asiatic squadron, which, meanwhile, will have moved on the Philippines and seemingly swept everything before it."

The Vizcaya, Oquendo and Cardinal Cisneros, or any three of the eight Spanish cruisers, would be more than a match for our whole Asiatic squadron, which consists of the protected cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston and the gunboats Concord and Petrel. Only the failure of the Spaniards to fight their ships, or the most supreme valor and superior gunnery in our squadron, could save our cruisers from disaster."

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Telegram declares this morning that the United States Government has purchased the Umbria and the Etruria of the Cunard line.

MADRID, April 21, 1898.—(Received 10:20 A. M.)—Sherman, Washington: Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your telegram, and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish Government, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Will turn the legation over to the British Embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

"WOODFORD."

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Spain's answer to President McKinley's ultimatum may take the form of shot and shell. Her formidable fleet, which has been mobilizing at Cape Verde Islands for some days past, called today from that point for an unknown destination. This information was received tonight by the attaches of the late legation of Spain who have remained in this city.

It is conceded to be highly probable that the fleet will hasten across the ocean to Porto Rico and Cuba to prevent by force the ousting from the islands of the naval and military forces of the Spanish Government.

In order to ascertain the whereabouts of the Spanish vessels it is probable that a swift man-of-war will be sent to Eastern waters. As soon as they sight the enemy it will be their duty to return and inform the Government of what they have seen, when Commodore Schley's forces and those of Captain Sampson will be gathered to administer a crushing blow to the enemy.

It is admitted to be possible that the vessels may not go to Cuba or to Porto Rico, but may make a counter demonstration against New York or one of the Northern ports, in which event it would be necessary to draw ships away from the gulf coast to give them battle. Officials say they will have plenty of time to prepare for the Spanish fleet, as at least a week will be taken up in making the distance between St. Vincent and Porto Rico.

LONDON, April 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid Senor Sagasta on being asked the opinion of the Cabinet as to the outlook, replied: "War! War! War!"

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, April 21.—A Spanish warship was sighted yesterday to the southward of Jeremie, on the southwest peninsula of Hayti about 125 miles east of this place, hovering about the coast. She was too far distant for her number of guns to be ascertained, but she is probably the same vessel reported from Fortune Island as being off Cape May, the eastern extremity of the province of Santiago de Cuba, last week. It is claimed here that she has been making a tour of the Haytian coast looking for merchantmen.

WILL THEY SELL?
Rumor That United States Will Buy the China.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Pacific Mail officials admitted today that there were negotiations in progress for the purchase of the company's steamer China, now in service on the Pacific. She is now in Yokohama, and is expected to arrive at San Francisco on April 28.

The City of Rio Janeiro, now at San Francisco, and the Newport, which is

due at San Francisco on April 18, are also under consideration.

ON TO THE FRONT.
Movement of the Regulars All Along the Line.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The first of the three trains bearing the troops from Sackett's Harbor to the South arrived in Jersey City over the West Shore Road shortly after midnight. The train consisted of gondola and freight cars bearing the ammunition, ambulances, provisions and luggage of the troops. The other two sections of the train followed at short intervals.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Third Infantry, United States Army, 650 strong en route from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Mobile, Ala., arrived in this city today over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The cars were transferred to the Panhandle tracks and resumed the journey south at 5 o'clock.

DENVER, April 20.—No greater scene of enthusiasm has ever been witnessed in Denver than that which attended the departure of the famous Seventh Regiment of Infantry this afternoon. They arrived from Fort Logan at 2 o'clock.

SALT LAKE, April 20.—Cheered on by 20,000 enthusiastic people the Twenty-fourth Infantry left Salt Lake this morning at 10:30 for New Orleans, where they will arrive Sunday. Colonel J. Ford Kent is in command of the regiment, which consists of thirty officers and 510 men.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), April 20.—Major-General Brooke and staff arrived in the city this afternoon. At 3:35, 550 cavalry troops from Fort Jefferson, Mo., came in. Fifty-five cars of artillery from Fort Meyer arrived this evening. Several thousand troops arrive tonight and tomorrow.

The First Regiment of Regulars left the Presidio in San Francisco on April 20. Thousands of people cheered them on their passage through the streets.

PACIFIC COAST FLEET.
A Dozen More Boats May Be Purchased If Necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—While there has been great activity along the Atlantic seaboard during the past week in the way of preparing the auxiliary fleet and examining vessels for use in harbor protection and for the formation of the mosquito fleet, the Pacific Coast has not been neglected.

Orders have been given for the examination of first-rate tugs in San Francisco bay and Puget Sound, and also for the inspection of steamers in the Pacific trade, which may be impressed if necessary.

No new purchases have been made or are contemplated at the present time, but the Navy Department is collecting information which may result in adding at least a dozen boats to the fleet if a contingency arises which makes a coast guard patrol necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department has not made assignments of commanders to the vessels which will compose the Pacific squadron. It is understood, however, that Captain Louis Kempf, who was commander of the Independence, will be put in charge of the Philadelphia and that Captain Henry Glass will take command of the Charleston.

The purser of the Mariposa had a million and half dollars of Australian gold in his care for San Francisco consignees.

THE LICENSE BILL

Recommended by Majority of
Judiciary Committee.

HARBOR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

How the Excavator Works—Foreign Corporations Being Considered.

SENATE.
Sixtieth Day, April 26.

The license bill, under the provisions of which it is proposed selling beer, ales and wines of low alcoholic strength, is approved by the majority of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Lyman rendered a minority report in which he gave it as his belief that the license would encourage and promote drunkenness, a condition which he could not recommend. He said the bill was carefully drawn and seemed to answer the purpose but he feared it would be a failure even as Gladstone's Grocers' License measure was a failure in England a few years ago.

The majority of the committee, however, entered into the subject exhaustively, and recommended several amendments which they hoped would materially decrease the possibility of a frustration of the intentions of the framers and the promoters of the measure. The majority say that the bills so guarded that all concerned, "even the intemperate and his family are fully protected by the provisions of the act." The report states that in the opinion of the majority the provision to permit the right to search the premises of the vendor for liquor without a warrant is constitutional. As in the original bill one license each is permitted for Nuuanu valley, Waikiki and Kalihi. No license is to be issued in any district town or place in which there is a retail liquor license in existence. Provision is made so that the act shall not be construed to authorize the licensee to import beer, ales and wines for selling them under his retail license. The recommendation is that the sale be restricted to between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. on every day except Sunday. In conclusion the majority say "It follows, therefore, that with such a law as this in operation, the revenues of the country would be increased, besides remedying the evils which we now deplore, when, as it is hoped, the control of such licenses is placed in the hands of responsible residents who have the moral and financial support of the better element of a district." The report was received to be considered with the bill.

In response to the question of Senator Brown why dredging of the harbor continues by the Government when the matter is in the hands of the committee, Minister Cooper replied that the dredging is in accordance with a deed upon condition made with the Youmans' estate.

The House bill to prohibit the importation, sale, etc., of merchandise so stamped as to deceive anyone into thinking they are of Hawaiian manufacture, came up with the recommendation of the committee for second reading.

The Attorney-General called attention to the possibility of dealers having for sale unconsciously these spurious marked articles. The fine fixed in the bill was not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. It seemed to him that an innocent man might suffer. On motion of Senator Lyman the minimum limit of \$100 fine was stricken out. The bill then passed second reading.

The majority reported favoring the passage of the plumbing bill. The report was received to be taken up with a minority report which Senator Waterhouse will make later.

The House bill to permit the withdrawal of alcohol from the Customs House free of duty for the use of the Queen's Hospital passed first and second readings and went to the Commerce Committee.

The House bill authorizing the recent compilation of the Penal Laws by S. M. Ballou passed first and second readings and went to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.

Minister Cooper presented the following answers of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by Rep. Achil in regard to the working of the odorless excavator during the night time, as submitted by Hon. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

1. "The changing of the work of the odorless excavator from the day time to the night was made February 24, 1898, on account of the complaints made that the work in the day time was offensive and undesirable. The death rate in this city has not increased since the change of the time for

excavating cesspools was made from day to night.

2. "The tables of statistics herewith submitted show that for the 35 days from February 24, 1898 to March 31 last, the number of deaths in the city, among residents of the city was 77 and the number of deaths for the 35 days—preceding February 24th, among residents of the city was 87.

3. "The physicians and members of the Board of Health ordered the change to night work as a matter of experiment, on account of the complaints made above referred to; and did not have any special opinion upon the subject.

4. "The Board of Health has taken no action upon the matter of continuing the work at night. As above stated, the change was made as an experiment, and the continuing or discontinuing of it will depend upon the results, taking into consideration all circumstances."

Rep. Achi moved that the answers be laid on the table. He had been misled by an evening paper. Carried.

Minister Cooper presented the following answers of the Minister of the Interior ad interim to questions propounded by Rep. Wilder:

1. "The Government is filling in for wharf purposes an area of 92,000 square feet, being a portion of a lot of land conveyed to the Government upon condition that a certain other area, belonging to the Youman's estate, amounting to 67,000 square feet be filled by the Government. This is all the Government is prepared to fill in the immediate future.

2. "To the question, 'Does the area now being filled in, cover any ground which, in a recent controversy over the wharf question, in Honolulu harbor conducted in the public press of this city it was contended should be dug out instead of being filled in. If so, how much of said ground is being filled in or will be filled in in the immediate future?' I would state, if it is understood that the area which it was contended should be dug out is the area between the wharves of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser maps, then about 65,000 square feet of this area is being filled, and a portion of that covered by the wharf in the map is being dug out.

3. "The wharf frontage to be made by filling, already staked out, is 850 feet with a possibility of increasing it about 100 feet with less than one-half the excavation required by the plan published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

4. "The cost of excavating to give the 850 feet wharf frontage will be \$17,000.

5. "The amount spent in dredging the Pacific Mail slip, so called, would probably excavate an area of 170,000 square feet, considerably more than that being filled in and would give a wharf frontage of 18,000 feet. This, however, could not be done without acquiring property not owned by the Government.

6. "I am not aware that the propriety of the filling in of this land is in issue except so far as it is covered by the item in the appropriation bill for dredging Honolulu harbor.

7. "I am not aware that any member of the Cabinet has made any public declaration of the intention to make the fillings in question."

The report with accompanying deed to the land mentioned and a map showing same, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands in whose hands Rep. Robertson's concurrent resolution had been left.

Rep. Achi presented a lengthy report on the special committee to whom had been referred the matter of land transfers. The report was ordered printed.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred House bill 57, relating to Foreign Corporations. After stating the objects of the bill, the report goes on to say:

"We believe that our laws with respect to foreign corporations are too lax in regard to the matters referred to, and we consequently approve of the objects of the bill.

"Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing statutes relating to foreign corporations, we think it advisable to repeal instead of amend them. For this purpose, we have prepared a substitute bill which embraces the points contained in the bill as introduced and repeals the existing statutes. We recommend that the substitute bill, pass and that bill 57 be laid upon the table."

Report tabled to be considered with the bill.

Minister Damon gave notice of his intention to introduce an act amending the law relating to weights and measures. Under suspension of rules, the bill was read first time by title.

Rep. Robertson propounded the following to the Acting Minister of the Interior:

1. "Please state whether the Government has requested the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. to cease work upon its wharf now in course of erection at Kahului, and if so, why has such request been made?

2. "Does the Government claim to own all lands below high tide mark throughout the country?

3. "Does the title of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. in the land upon which it is erecting a wharf, differ, in its nature, from the title of the Youman's estate in the land in the neighborhood of Makaha point, and now being filled in?

4. "Has the Government at any time heretofore interfered with, or objected to the erection of wharves or landings by private parties?"

5. "Does the Government now object to the maintenance of any wharf or landing heretofore erected by private parties, other than the wharf of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.? If so, upon what grounds, and what action does the Government intend to take with reference to the matter?"

At 12:30 p. m., House adjourned.

A SHORT SESSION

Senate Makes Order for Pay for Special Session.

House Elects Members of Council of State—Street Matters in Discussion.

SENATE.

Sixty-first Day, April 27.

The Senators will now be able to get their pay for the special September session. A resolution presented by Senator Brown was adopted directing the Clerk to draw warrants against the appropriation made for that specific purpose.

On recommendation of the Health Committee, the petition of a white woman to be transferred from Molokai Settlement was laid on the table.

The report of the committee favoring the passage of the bill making it an offense to import, etc., goods so marked as to induce anyone to believe they are of Hawaiian manufacture was adopted carrying the bill through second reading. Third reading was set for Thursday.

The bill authorizing the use of S. M. Ballou's compilation of the Penal Laws as a reference book passed second reading.

HOUSE.

The matter of choice of five members to the Council of State was announced on the order of the day. The following were placed in nomination:

By Kahaulelio—A. G. M. Robertson, W. C. Achi, A. V. Gear, P. R. Isenberg and J. L. Kaulukou.

By Pogue—G. R. Carter, W. J. Lowrie, A. V. Gear, J. L. Kaulukou and T. F. Lansing. Rep. Pogue said the names spoke for themselves. He would therefore make no remarks.

By Robertson—E. C. Winston. In placing Mr. Winston in nomination, Rep. Robertson said that the nominee had been one of the members of the Council of State returned by the House at the last session. He had proven himself a valuable member and had always been present at the sessions of the Council. He was a good, level-headed man and should be sent back.

By Minister Damon—S. K. Ka-ne. In placing Mr. Ka-ne in nomination, Minister Damon spoke of the necessity of choosing as member of the Council of States men who had the love and the interests of Hawaii at heart whether such were born in the country or had come here from foreign lands. The country was just now at a momentous stage when the question of possible independence should be considered. He did not consider it wise, however, to dwell upon the future until the matter of annexation was definitely settled. He wished to suggest that the men appointed to the Council of State be Hawaiians in the broadest sense.

By McCandless—E. C. Winston, W. J. Lowrie, G. R. Carter, A. G. M. Robertson and J. L. Kaulukou.

While the votes on the candidates were being counted there was one discovered that had the names of Achi and Kaulukou only with 3 opposite the first and 2 opposite the second. There was objection immediately. Rep. Kahaulelio was the only one who said that he believed the thing perfectly in order. Of course he did not know who cast the ballot. However, the House voted that one vote should be cast for both Achi and Kaulukou and not 3 and 2 as suggested.

The counting of the votes continued and the following result announced: A. V. Gear, 10; A. G. M. Robertson, 9; J. L. Kaulukou, 8; P. R. Isenberg, 7; W. C. Achi, 7; G. R. Carter, 6; W. J. Lowrie, 5; S. K. Ka-ne, 5; E. C. Winston, 3; T. F. Lansing, 3.

Gear, Robertson, Kaulukou, Isenberg and Achi were declared elected but it was soon found that Achi had only 6 votes so that he stood tie with Carter. Achi, Carter, Lowrie, Lansing, Winston and Ka-ne were then voted on and the result stood: Achi, 5 (elected); Carter and Ka-ne, 4.

Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on House bill 77, relieving Sailors' Home from taxes, recommending that the same be laid on the table.

Rep. Gear propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior ad interim:

1. "Whether a certain street adjoining lots sold at Government land sale by auction, on Punchbowl slopes and intersecting Spencer and Thurston avenues, or in or about that vicinity, has been closed against traffic and permanent improvement?"

2. "Whether each street or any other in the neighborhood so closed was or was not marked in the plan, map or diagram of lots to be sold, in connection with the notice of sale and as part of the information under which the public was invited to bid for the purchase of such lots?"

3. "If such street or streets, so set down in the scheme of sale, has or have been thus closed, by whose authority has such been done?"

4. "If by order of the Minister of the Interior (a) will he please state under what statute he took action and (b) was or was not such action taken at the request of a private owner, being the purchaser from the Government of any of the lands in the vicinity mentioned?"

5. "Was or was it not the original intention appearing on any diagram or platting of streets or otherwise to continue Green street through to Punchbowl?"

6. "Did or did not the Government accept in view of such intended continuation of Green street, any lands from F. B. McStocker, R. I. Little or others, as free gifts or for nominal consideration?"

7. "Does the Government know, or is it with its consent, that a building or

buildings is or are being, has or have been erected on the line of Green street if so continued.

8. "If such line is being or has been so barred against the continuation of said street, what authority or reason has the Government for permitting the obstruction?"

9. "Has the Government been made aware of the wishes of the residents of Punchbowl, Makiki and the Punchbowl slopes, whose convenience and property interests are connected with Green street or its continuation, with regard to the obstruction mentioned?"

Rep. McCandless presented a petition from residents of Waialua asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs on the road from Waialua to Waimea, this having been very much damaged by the recent storm. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Paris presented a petition from John Hoopli, a resident of Kona, asking for an appropriation of 74.80 to pay him for 137 coffee trees destroyed by the building of the new Government road. Petitioner started to Rep. Paris that he had made a verbal agreement with Mr. Bruner to the effect that the sum of 40 cents a tree be paid him.

The petition was referred to the special committee on road matters.

Third reading and passage of House bill 50, relating to opium.

Part of the consideration in second reading of deferred sections of the Audit Act were gotten through with when a recess was taken at 11:45 a. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Continuation of consideration of House bill 50, Audit Act. Passed second reading and third reading set for Monday.

House bill 78, relating to practice of Law, brought up in second reading and referred back to the Printing Committee to have two extra sections added.

Second reading of House bill 83, relating to weights and measures. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The House did not concur in Senate amendments to House bill 36, relating to claims against the estates of deceased persons and the matter was referred to the Joint Judiciary Committee with instructions to confer.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to House bill 54, relating to foods and drugs; also in Senate amendments to House bill 54, relating to licenses.

First reading of the House bill, relating to corporations. Passed.

Second reading of House bill 77, relating to exemption of the Sailors' Home Society from taxes and adoption of the report of the committee recommending that the bill be laid on the table.

Second reading of House bill 74, relating to increase of assessment, and adoption of the committee report recommending passage with slight amendments. Third reading set for Thursday.

Maui Rain History.

At the meeting of the Social Science Society on Monday evening, C. H. Dickey, tax assessor on Maui, made some interesting remarks on rainfall on his island. Mr. Dickey has been a resident of Maui many years. He says that he has noticed a considerable increase in rainfall since the establishment of Spreckelsville plantation. His conclusion is that cultivation of the soil, certainly on so large a scale as the plantation, induces precipitation. That locality in central Maui before the cane planting, was notably dry, but now has frequent and heavy showers.

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3. "If such street or streets, so set down in the scheme of sale, has or have been thus closed, by whose authority has such been done?"


4. "If by order of the Minister of the Interior (a) will he please state under what statute he took action and (b) was or was not such action taken at the request of a private owner, being the purchaser from the Government of any of the lands in the vicinity mentioned?"

5. "Was or was it not the original intention appearing on any diagram or platting of streets or otherwise to continue Green street through to Punchbowl?"

6. "Did or did not the Government accept in view of such intended continuation of Green street, any lands from F. B. McStocker, R. I. Little or others, as free gifts or for nominal consideration?"

7. "Does the Government know, or is it with its consent, that a building or

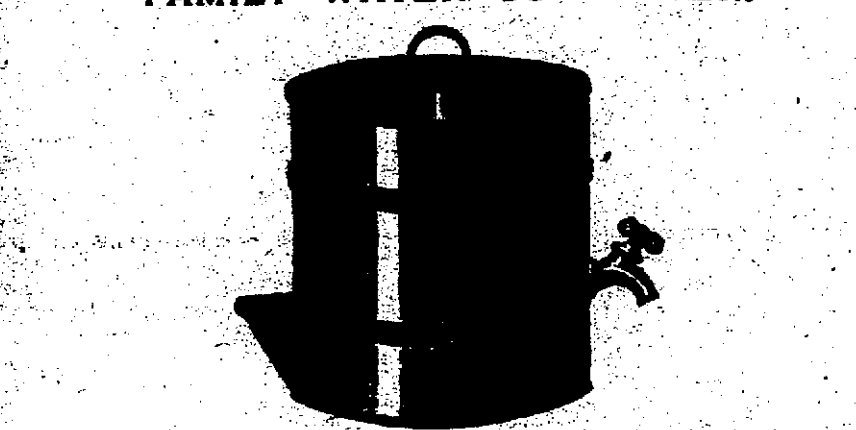
buildings is or are being, has or have been erected on the line of Green street if so continued.



RICHARD LE GALLIENE.
Le Gallienne, the poet, critic and essayist who is lecturing in America, is a slim young man of 30. He is very eccentric and is better known in America for his eccentricities than for his books.

CASTLE & COOKE
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DISTILLED WATER
is the healthiest of all drinks; you can make it yourself by using our
FAMILY WATER CONDENSER.



IN OUR HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT
We can show you also a line of good WATER FILTERS, varying in price from \$1.50 to \$12.50 each.

Another good thing is a
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE
with which you can cook or bake as well as with any kind of a stove, and not get one quarter so hot over it.

CASTLE & COOKE
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
POST OFFICE BOX 434—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.
212 Queen Street, Honolulu.
AGENT FOR
THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
Sugar Machinery
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (Leds), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
THOMAS HOFFMAN, Manager.

Profitable Returns
Are what business men have a right to expect from well managed legitimate enterprises. Hundreds fail where one succeeds, not from want of merit in the goods offered for sale, but because of a lack of the right kind of knowledge as to what their customers require.
With me, I study the conditions for a long time before investing my money in carriages or harness, and when at last I find what is desired I scour the market of the United States from San Francisco to the Atlantic ocean, if necessary, to get good goods, made by responsible houses, at figures that warrant placing them before the public at a figure within reason and still allowing me a fair margin.



At present I have a handsome line of—
Turnover Delivery Wagons.

Just the thing for Honolulu's narrow streets.
My display of double and single Surrey Harness, as well as other styles, I consider the most complete in the city.

SCHUMAN'S
Carriage and Harness Repository
Fort St., Above Club Stables.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S

Those Who Entertain
—Will find in our store all the ACCESSORIES for the display of handsome furniture.

Nothing so impresses your neighbors with the fact that you are prospering in life as a good display of gretty furniture—especially as it can be done at our store without spending a fortune.

TODAY
We are going to offer you your selection of various styles of

Diningroom Chairs

At an inside figure. We won't say what the figure is, because we want you to come to the store and see the goods—then you can't help but say the figure is low—lower perhaps than necessary.

ON THE SEA
We have on board the S. N. Castle DINING ROOM FURNITURE, WORKER CHAIRS, BEDROOM SUITS, CHIFFONNIERS, but we will speak of those when they arrive.

If you have never tried us on repairing and upholstering you don't know what old furniture looks like after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & Co.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL

A Big Gathering for Installation of Officers.

SEVERAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

Addresses Made—Fine Music—Sale of Pictures—Work of the Past Twelve Months.

President—Walter C. Weedon. Vice-President—Edwin Benner. Recording Secretary—Chas. R. Rice. Treasurer—Edwin A. Jones. Directors—Walter C. Weedon, Edwin Benner, Chas. R. Rice, B. F. Beardmore, Edwin A. Jones, P. H. Dodge, Olive Davies, C. B. Ripley, Walter F. Frear.

The foregoing officers were installed at the annual anniversary meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last evening. There was some delay in the opening of the exercises for the reason that the light had been cut off. A man was called from the Hawaiian Company's plant and made the necessary connection. An employee of the Government station had made the cut-out under the impression that the hall was not to be used. There was a very large attendance. The audience included leading business men and religious workers. A great many young men were present.

An opening prayer was offered by Rev. T. D. Garvin, pastor of the Christian Church. Next was a trio with mandolins in the hands of Messrs. Marx and Frazier and Mr. Halstead with his guitar. A. B. Wood made a few remarks as a welcome to those who had shown by their coming an interest in the Association. Mrs. Woodward sang charmingly and Miss Johnson delighted all with a mandolin solo. Mr. Marx was clever in a very pleasing violin solo.

A most interesting feature of the evening was the sale of pictures with Harry Lammington as auctioneer and Messrs. Weedon and Coleman as assistants. The pictures were high class prints by the leading illustrators of the day. The first to go was a Gibson to E. A. Jones for \$5. Others prominent in buying were C. B. Ripley, Justice Frear, W. R. Castle, Fred. J. Lowrey, Dr. C. B. High, Dr. Garvin and several ladies. Refreshments were served during the sale.

In accepting the post of the presidency, Mr. Weedon made quite an extended address. He was proud to reach the position after having been a charter member of the Association when it was organized 29 years ago. Following are extracts from the address of the new president:

"Our work lies specifically with young men. The Y. M. C. Association, as an institution occupies a most unique position in the world today; and our home institution occupies the same relative position in Honolulu. It stands mid-way between the church and the world. No other society or institution occupies such ground; for while its genius is to reach out after young men, to 'throw out the life line,' 'lower the life boat,' to rescue, lift up, elevate and ennoble, and to set young men in the pathway of true manhood; its loftier aim and grander mission is, to bring them as the Sons of the Lord God Almighty; and this work, largely neglected and overlooked by the church proper has fallen into the hands and become the legitimate work of the Y. M. C. Association.

The time has long since past when the efforts to reclaim man should be expended only upon his religious nature. To attain our greatest usefulness we must provide for the Social, Physical, Intellectual and Spiritual wants of young men, and clear away the debris which often prevents the building of a stalwart Christian character.

"Our social efforts should receive every support, for this is part of the work the church has slighted; in this direction let us develop our abilities and utilize all our facilities.

"With each step we increase the responsibility and approach nearer the real man. In the work of imparting sound knowledge and instruction to thousands of young men who have left home and have entered upon their life's struggle for a place in the world, the Y. M. C. A. is doing a grand work, second to none. Classes and lectures are brought within the reach of the humblest, and the young man, who today, does not avail himself of them is either indolent or a wild time spender. The educational work of our institution is in faithful hands and your committee will not only seek to maintain the high standard in its various branches as heretofore, but to enlarge the scope in instruction and lectures that our halls and rooms be fully utilized, so that no young man in this community can have an excuse to say, there was no opportunity to attain knowledge, or utter the complaint, 'no man cared for my soul.'"

Subjoined are reviews of the various reports read by the chairman in the course of the evening:

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

"The past year has witnessed many changed conditions in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and we have found ourselves constantly facing new problems. This, however, has rather given zest to our labor, and in surrounding difficulties we have attained a wider range of vision."

Comment is made on the many new faces that appear in the various rooms

of the Association and the assurance is given that all visitors are always welcome and are invited to assume a share of the general responsibility and to lend their activity.

"There is mentioned the new plan which separates the work of the directors and the committees and the work of the department is endorsed.

"The aim of the Association has been and is to interest and engage as many men as possible, and as interests are so diversified, we have endeavored, along with our educational, social and religious work to attract and develop and interest in clean athletics as well as gymnastics, and we have increased our equipment by securing athletic grounds to be used in connection with the gymnasium.

"While the work has gone on quietly, earnest effort has been expended, with no end in view but ennobling young manhood to the point of recognizing in Jesus Christ, the perfect man and the acceptance of him as an all sufficient Savior. Christian citizenship is the apple of the Association eye. Sober, industrious and intelligent God fearing men are the nation's strength and therefore this building with all its equipment stands open every day and evening for the benefit of the men of this commonwealth.

"Another Association year has come to an end and it is our desire and expectation to see the coming year record many signal successes in character building among young men."

(Signed) A. B. WOOD.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Here are mentions of the principal items of the report of General Secretary H. E. Coleman for the year ending March 31, 1898:

Visits of Mr. Watt of San Francisco, Will C. Sprigg of Cape Town, Dr. Whiting of Chicago, W. H. Salmon of Australia, Galen M. Fisher of Japan and Robt. E. Lewis and Robt. R. Galley, en route to China for Y. M. C. A. work.

Employment and work of the Assistant Secretary.

The membership roll shows 148 new names added during the year. The attendance at the building has greatly increased.

The Y. M. C. A. Review, has been revived.

Young men seeking employment have been assisted.

A trip was made in May, 1897, to the Molokai Settlement by the Secretary in the interest of the Association.

The work of visiting ships in the harbor has been resumed and good meetings have been held.

The gymnasium has become more popular.

The privileges of the educational classes have been the means of further popularizing the Association.

The Association library has been rearranged and catalogued.

Many plans are on foot for aggressive work during the coming year for young men. "We want our men who have assisted and the Lord who has prospered us, and to His direction we commit our every talent of service for the future."

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

B. F. Beardmore, chairman, furnished the record of the work of the physical committee. "The year just ended has been one of the busiest and most important in the history of this department of the Association. There have been held 189 gymnasium classes with an attendance of 2,822, an average of 15 for each class." Mr. Beardmore tells of the excellent work of Mr. M. A. Cheek, of the leasing of the Makiki League Baseball grounds by the Association and of the various successful events conducted. "With a fair amount of assistance from the Association members we do not see why the coming season should not be a very successful one, and we sincerely hope that all will do what they can."

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

There is a fine account of progress and success in the report of the Educational Committee as returned by Associate Justice Frear, the chairman. These are some of the important points presented:

The efficiency of the reading room has been increased. It now has 71 magazines and papers.

In the educational department proper there have been held during the year two terms of 13 weeks each. The study and instructors have been:

Elementary, including arithmetic and grammar, reading and spelling, geography and writing—Prof. Edgar Wood.

Typewriting and shorthand—M. T. Bigkome.

Bookkeeping—Mr. Beckwith.

Mechanical Drawing—Mr. A. L. Colstein.

Hawaiian Language—J. M. Poepeo.

Civil Government and Commercial Law—Mr. J. Q. Wood.

Careful record has been kept of all students and examinations have been held. There have been 77 students, with a number in more than one course.

"The students comprised American, English, German, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese. Their ages ranged from 14 to 40 years. They included ministers, lawyers, carpenters, artists, bookkeepers, clerks, printers, collectors, unskilled laborers and others. This is a very important branch of the work of the Association and through it many men are afforded facilities for instruction not to be obtained by them in any other way."

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. C. B. Ripley was chairman of the Devotional Committee last year. He noted the change of the 8:20 meeting of 25 years standing to the afternoon gathering of men at 4 o'clock and was happy to tell of success for the new plan. For 12 months there were held 125 meetings, with a total attendance of 5,890. Forty-six meetings were

held in Oahu jail. There were 26 sessions of Bible classes. In four months there have been held aboard ships in the harbor 167 meetings.

TREASURER.

Figures that interest are given in the report of Edwin A. Jones, treasurer of the Association. The receipts during the year amounts to \$6,457.58 and disbursements to \$5,447.25, leaving a balance of \$1,010.33. The total amount shown by receipts for dues was \$1,278.25. The largest amount ever received before from the same source was \$737.60. On pledges and donations the Association has realized \$3,803.

ACEYLON PLANTER

Believes This Country Better for Coffee.

Heard of Hawaii While Traveling and Has Invested—A Colombo Paper Makes Comment.

In the Tropical Agriculturist, a periodical published at Colombo, Ceylon and received here regularly by Jess. Marsden is copied from another paper a most favorable mention of the Ceylon coffee district. This arises from the recent purchase, by Mr. Hawke of Ceylon, of the Sunter coffee estate on the Volcano road for the sum of \$17,000. Mr. Hawke will soon return to Hawaii to take charge of his property. He is, of course, a man of much experience in the coffee industry. The Colombo paper says:

"Mr. Hawke of Orion, who is constantly making trips abroad from Ceylon, returned yesterday after visiting a part of the world that Ceylon men do not often reach. Leaving Ceylon his intention was to travel via China and Japan to America, and so on to Europe. China he did not like, but he thought Japan pleasant and stayed there two months, going on to San Francisco via Honolulu. On his way to San Francisco a fellow passenger on the steamer revealed himself as Mr. Caine, formerly of Ceylon, and told him how well he was doing as a coffee planter in Hawaii. Mr. Hawke was so interested that when he reached San Francisco he went back to Hawaii, and he now returns from there perfectly enamored of the place. He says the islands are most suitable for coffee planting and a good acreage is already under cultivation, growing in a rich volcanic soil—a soil that could not be found in Ceylon anywhere. Labor is plentiful, shipping facilities are excellent and Hawaiian coffee is fetching 30 shillings a hundred weight. He has secured 400 acres of land at an elevation of 2,000 feet and he returns to Ceylon to make arrangements to sell Orion estate and settle down in the Sandwich Isles to plant up his new property. Almost all the coffee there is Arabian."

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands."

Fifty years ago the double wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Witt and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Moore took place at Worthington, Mass. Both couples have just celebrated the golden anniversary of the interesting event. In neither family has there been a death in the half century, though Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two sons, three daughters and several grandchildren, while Mr. and Mrs. Witt have about as many.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, etc.

Feed horses well and they'll perform good work. We handle only the best quality of horse and cattle food. Immense buying makes it possible for us to quote the lowest prices on wholesale or retail orders. Let us have a trial order—our prices and qualities will please you.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. HONOLULU, H. I.

Clay

is put into "cheap" baking powder to fill up the can; alum to raise the dough.

Alum is bad for the insides, but the manufacturer doesn't mean you any harm,—he just wants to get rich.

San Francisco A. Schilling & Company

Drop In

At any time you may happen to be In the neighborhood of our handsome Store, and get our clerks to show you our Pretty assortment of novelties in foot covering. Don't need Shoes just now? Perhaps Not, but you will need them later on And we want to supply them. Our Prices are not "Less than cost of Making," but they are fixed to allow The smallest consistent margin.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co. FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION, PAAUULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER, PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly, A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz: "WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC." Both of which we Guarantee. All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Cures while you Sleep Vapo-Cresolene Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds. Cures while you Sleep. Vapo-Cresolene. Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds. Cures while you Sleep. Vapo-Cresolene. Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds. Cures while you Sleep. Vapo-Cresolene. Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

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Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED.

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL ST.

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We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glanular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cts. containing six times the quantity. It is well—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE LANCET and MEDICAL OPINIONS Dose Company Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations of cheap

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 29, 1898.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

The difference between the American Senate and House regarding the Cuban matter was on the point of recognizing the present alleged Republic of Cuba. The President desired to be relieved of any complications which would arise of a recognition of the Republic of Cuba. His reasons were, that if the United States recognizing that Government, he, the President, would have to carry on war or intervention in Cuba subject to the consent of that Government. This might seriously embarrass him. He could not act freely and independently in moving armies, or attacking cities on Cuban soils, as he would be subject to the dictation of that Government, when within its jurisdiction. That Government is not well settled.

The extremists in Congress replied to the President: "Never mind the Cuban Government; do as you please; turn it down if it happens to put on airs." But the extremists did not see, or in their excitement refused to see, that the President would inevitably make history, and might commit the United States to a course which in the end, would be a boomerang.

The United States followed a short-sighted policy in refusing to abolish privateering some years ago. Now Spain may cause great loss to American property by commissioning privateers, which are inexpensive affairs, if managed under steam and sail. The President hesitates to make too many precedents.

The resolutions adopted by Congress avoid any recognition of the indefinite government of Cuba, which is largely "in the saddle." Profound as American sympathy is for the suffering Cubans, the hard-headed men who must manage intervention and carry on war have not an abiding faith in the intelligence and honesty of the Cuban patriots.

Aside from this view of the case, the situation of the Cuban debt, guaranteed by Spain may be a serious matter to the United States, should the United States intervene and free Cuba, the liability of the United States to pay that debt of \$500,000,000 may be raised, and unless the interference is very guarded, a court of arbitration might put the United States in a very awkward position.

The President seems to have prevailed in his policy, and acted promptly.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

We stated some days since that one of the well recognized principles of neutrality was that of refusing to allow either belligerent the right or opportunity to use the neutral port as a basis of supplies or of hostilities. The United States, in the Alabama case claimed and the arbitrators agreed with them, that England should be held strictly responsible for permitting the Confederates to get aid and comfort in her ports.

The United States, whatever her moral influence may be over these Islands, will not attempt to break the force of laws which she has enforced upon Great Britain.

These Islands until annexed by act of Congress, are neutral territory. The United States will observe the neutrality. If it can only be maintained by removing the warships from our harbor, they will be removed. No attempt will be made to put us in an equivocal position, and expose us to a Spanish attack remote and improbable as it may be.

On the other hand, if Congress is now made to believe that the occupation of these Islands, at the present moment, is an urgent military necessity, the treaty of ratification will now be made, and the next mail will announce it. But it will not be done of course, without sending an adequate fleet to protect us.

The probabilities are, we presume that the Islands will cut no figure in the war now probably in progress Spain will not scatter her forces in the Pacific.

As all the world knows the quantity of American trade between our ports and San Francisco there may be some temptation to Spanish privateers. Among the many difficulties privateers would be confronted with, would be that of taking captured ships to the Spanish prize courts. These could be reached only by long and tedious voyages. Besides if the principle is adhered to on both sides that free ships make free goods, the Hawaiian flag is quite sufficient to protect all American property afloat, if it is not contraband.

The American coasting trade on the Atlantic has an immense value. Exposed as it will be to Spanish attack, it will have one decided advantage. It will "hug the shore," and it attacked

can easily signal to shore the approach of Spanish vessels. At the same time it will be one of the sad incidents of war that many of the vessels will be laid up, and many men thrown out of work.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

The European papers are closely estimating the comparative strengths of the American and Spanish navies. The Daily Mail, London, says: "One of the many reasons for Great Britain's comparative non-interest in the coming war, not the least is our better knowledge of the Spaniards and their paper navy, and our conviction that the Anglo-Saxon will always defeat the Latin. Indeed, the trend of British thought is towards surprise that the greatest of republics should exult itself unduly about so poor a foe."

British thought recalls the history of the days when Nelson and Jervis won their victories on the Nile, at Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar, not because their men were so much superior to the French and Spaniards, but because they were thoroughly trained to fight, and their officers had the staying qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race. How far these qualities will count in a fight with modern ships, remains to be seen. It is safe to assume, however, that no modern inventions take the place of brains and "sand." So that in the estimate of naval strength merely ships and guns are not the only factors.

Rear Admiral Erben, whose speech in London at the Jubilee commanded so much admiration, said recently at a dinner party in New York: "The first thing in the art of self-defense is to keep a civil tongue in your head, and I think we should have done that until we were ready for war." The American navy men who must do the fighting, the men who are to face the fires of hell broken loose in the clashing of the battleship naturally feel somewhat indignant that they must fight with only a moderate navy, because the country has neglected to prepare for war, in the days past. The price of neglect is blood, and it is their blood that must be paid in the settlement, and not that of the men who are responsible for the neglect.

THE HARBOR.

The muddle about the wharves and harbor facilities, is due, of course, to the general lack of policy by the Government in past years, regarding the best way of making the most out of our small harbor. It is an excellent illustration of the short-sightedness of a community. The encroachments on the water front have continued for many years. Men living will remember the old fort, whose gate was at the junction of Fort and Queen streets. Its masonry wall several hundred feet from this gate, was washed by the tides. After the demolition of the fort, filling in began, and many thousand square feet of land has been created, at the expense of the harbor facilities.

We now see that we have no harbor room to waste. We cannot even give the steam shipping the facilities it needs. As there was no "money in it" for the community in general, it has been allowed, like other interests that don't pay immediate dividends, to shift for itself.

The contest between the Oahu Railway Company and the Government arises out of the change of a drifting policy regarding the harbor to a fixed and far seeing policy.

The Government wisely encouraged the promoters of that railway company to make large investments, in the interests of the public. One who reads the laws and contracts regarding the railway and the harbor may see that there was no very distinct policy on the part of the Government, at that time, which reserved the harbor exclusively to public use. The railway enterprise was a live, enterprising and most commendable affair. It is so still. The Government naturally felt generous towards it. But to what extent the Government tied its own hands, and cut itself off, by its contracts and laws, from preventing the railway company to secure exclusive wharf rights is a matter which the Courts will settle. The Government is certainly under strong obligations to deal generously with the railway company.

With the possibility of annexation in the near future, no disposition of harbor rights should be made, that may conflict with the superior right of the Government of the United States, under their Constitution to the exclusive control over the navigable waters of the States and territories. Annexation may present in this respect some novel questions.

THE CURIOUS SCHOOL TAX.

Another of the curiosities that appear in the table of paid taxes for the year 1897, is that of the school tax. The total amount paid by all nationalities is \$95,814. Of this amount, the Chinese pay \$33,596 and the Japanese pay \$35,714, or a total paid by Asiatics of \$70,222. This leaves a balance paid by all

other nationalities of \$25,594. This appears to be a singular adjustment of taxes. Does it correspond in any way to the benefits conferred?

Inhabitants whether voters or not are compelled to contribute to the support of general education. The reason for it is, that it does not "pay" the State to have its administration in the hands of the ignorant. In other words, it is a measure in the interests of stability and good government.

But the ruling power under the Monarchy and now under the Republic seemed to have, and now has some rather amusing ideas on the subject. The American and European corporations, and firms, holding some \$38,000,000 of assets are not called upon to contribute a cent directly to education in the interests of stability and good government. Why the one great moneyed interest of the Republic, the interest which is most sensitive in the matter of law and order, the interest that in a Republic especially, can be intelligently protected only by intelligent voters, why this great interest is not taxed for schools, and, on the other hand the alien "heathens," the Chinese and the Japanese are forced to contribute about two-thirds of the entire amount levied, surely passes all understanding.

This ludicrous as well as serious system of taxation is still more apparent on glancing at the returns of school attendants. The Minister of Public Instruction reports that out of 14,522 pupils in the public schools, only 1,638 are Chinese or Japanese. The natives pay a school tax of \$14,164, for 7,804 scholars, while the Asiatics pay \$70,222 for 1,638 scholars of their own race. At the same time can this disproportion of taxation be justified on the ground that all must contribute to the support of the school system? We are not discussing the large general expenditure for schools.

The absurdity of the method is in relieving from any burden of taxation for schools, the property interests which can only exist when there is intelligent government, and intelligent government can exist only when education is one of the chief concerns of the State.

It is the difficulty of making an equitable adjustment of specific taxes, that forces the writers and students on the subject to the conclusion that the wisest and fairest tax is the Income Tax, although it is conceded that it is not easy to fairly assess it, or collect it.

JAPAN AND SPAIN.

There is no English statesman better qualified to judge of the international situation than Sir Charles Dilke. His statement, repeated in the recent Australian papers, that Japan may be tempted to interfere, in the event of a Spanish-American war, and capture the Philippine Islands is entitled to much weight. It is his opinion that Japan having found herself, largely excluded from benefits, in spite of her victory of the Chinese, will be glad to acquire the Philippine Islands as a compensation. As the British are disposed to make some sort of alliance with the Japanese, the latter may make a move on the Philippines with the tacit assent of the British. But there does not seem to be any justification for interference unless there is some alliance with the United States, as against Spain. It is possible that Japan would virtually tender her way to the United States, in order to secure such a result. Possible, but not probable. A war between Spain and America means, in the end, the freedom of the Philippines. Some power will take them. The United States do not want them. Some power will occupy them. Why not Japan?

THE LAVAS AND SOILS OF HAWAII.

The publication of Dr Maxwell's treatise on the "Lavas and Soils of the Hawaiian Islands," a short review of which we print in another column, should be used as a text book in our higher schools. The work, though scientific in character, is a practical treatise on soil resources of the Islands, and out of these soils must come the prosperity and wealth of the people. If the older children are made to understand the lessons contained in it, we shall have what few communities have, a body of citizens who possess an accurate and valuable knowledge of the land they live in. Such knowledge must have and will have, a direct effect on the intelligent cultivation of crops of all kinds and descriptions. It is a knowledge which is power and money.

The Board of Education should take up the subject, and make the necessary provision for the use of this treatise in all of the higher schools.

Originality of speech is not confined to the Hawaiian Senate.

"Mr John Want, Attorney General of New South Wales, does not favor federation. In a recent speech he described it as follows:

"Federation is a fashionable vermin which threatens to undermine the free

Constitution under which we live. Its name ought to be 'Federation.' Until lately it has been hanging up like Mahomet's coffin. Now it has come to earth with a stinking thud, and is seen in all its nakedness and nastiness, and people find that they have been mistaking a scoured tankard, for a celestial being."—London Daily News.

The enthusiasm over General Fitzhugh Lee, when he entered the State Department at Washington, on his return from Cuba, was unusual. It must have been deeply gratifying to him to have met such honor and respect in the very headquarters of the Government that 33 years ago had marked him as a rebel, confiscated his property, and denied him citizenship. He has well earned his honors. It would not be surprising if a desirable military rank were conferred upon him, and he entered the field at once.

As would be expected, when it was reported in Washington that it was expected by some people that the American flag would be immediately raised here, one of the Cabinet officers replied that the members of the American Government were not fools. As they are not fools, no orders have been sent down to purchase 10x10 American flags.

CAPT. KING HOME.

Minister of Interior Has Had a Pleasant Trip.

Capt. J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, returned to his home and his official duties here by the Oceanic S. S. Mariposa yesterday. Captain King, having been ill for some time, made the round trip on the liner to the Colonies for the benefit the voyage might be to his health. He returns quite as robust as of old. The captain's step is better, he is in the best of spirits and has a fine color in his face. He was warmly welcomed home by many friends.

The Minister of the Interior found Sydney rather dull upon him before his wait of three weeks for the return voyage had ended. He visited the theaters and all points of interest in and about the great city. The magnificent harbor was a constant pleasure to the Honolulu man who loves the sea so well. Incidentally he inspected the wharfrage and the dry docks, but says there was no special purpose or object in this. He made the trip solely on account of his health. Captain King was rendered many courtesies by Colonial people. Other passengers said that he was the most popular individual on the ship coming up. When the Mariposa called for San Francisco Captain King was at the wharf and distributed postage stamps, photos, curios and flowers to friends bound for the States.

Morning Star.

The missionary steam packet Morning Star is expected to remain in this port until about the middle of June. This was the latest order from the States. A gentleman connected with the management of the vessel said yesterday that she would remain in Honolulu indefinitely in the event of war between the United States and Spain. The Morning Star is of American registry. A number of the Islands of the south, visited by the missionaries who travel on the packet are possessions of Spain. The authorities on these Islands would in some cases be only too happy to effect destruction of the Morning Star.

A Young Woman's Wish.

The young women of society here who were fortunate enough to meet President Dole were delighted, and never tire of praising his handsome appearance and pleasing manners; but even residence at the seat of Government does not make of these butterflies sound politicians, as the following conversation will show:

"I think President Dole charming," said the blonde; "so bright and clever and yet so courteous and considerate."

"Yes," answered the brunette, "he certainly is, but I do hope he won't take Cuba. My sympathy has always been for Cuba."—N. Y. Tribune

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, arrived in port shortly after 8 a. m. yesterday from the Colonies and sailed again for San Francisco in the afternoon. Purser Walton made the following report. Sailed from Sydney, April 11: arrived at Auckland on the 15; sailed from Auckland on the 18; arrived at Aple on the 20, sailed from Aple on the 20, arrived at Honolulu on the 27; hard head winds during entire voyage.

IN LOCAL HEARING

An Official Makes Some Remarks on Neutrality.

SAYS HAWAII IS INDEPENDENT

Neutral-As to Proclamations-War Vessels Expected-Sugar Factors-Admiral and Ships.

NEUTRALITY.

Said a prominent and influential member of the Government yesterday when asked to make a statement on the subject of the attitude of this country in case of war between Spain and the United States: "Who is wise enough to look into the future? There may not be any war. It may be that there has been war and that it is all over at this time. We have no definite information. It will be time enough to act when there is occasion for taking some step. Hawaii is independent. This is a sovereign state and neutral. There may never arise and necessity for a proclamation or statement of position. The United States did not put out a proclamation when China and Japan were at war; nor when Greece and Turkey were fighting. I do not recall that any nation declared neutrality. At present we are in the dark here. It would be foolish to leap. We cannot act without the fullest knowledge. International law is about all simply custom and usage. We have been looking it up and some advice in the premises has been solicited from Washington, I understand. It is best at this time to keep cool."

This official continued that while, he doubted very much if a Spanish cruiser would ever be seen in these waters. He expected to see here within a week, if war was really in progress, war ships of both Japan and Great Britain.

COMMERCIAL.

Some of the local capitalists and operators of small means as well, were inclined to take a gloomy view of the market after the news by the Alameda had been learned. Flour and feedstuffs were quoted much higher. Sugar is given at the same figure—4 1-8—though it had since last advices dropped 1-16 and rallied again. No insurance rate was sent. The last figure was three per cent. All Hawaiian sugar cargoes afloat are written at from one-half of one per cent to 1.80. There was both surprise and disappointment over not receiving an insurance quotation. The American correspondents of the local business houses were very brief in their letters. Without exception they predicted war and nearly all letters had newspaper clipping enclosures.

AMERICAN NAVY.

Said Consul-General Haywood yesterday: "The Mohican will leave so soon as her coal and supplies are aboard. She is now taking on food and fuel. We have about all the coal we need and more on the way."

THE U. S. GUNBOAT BENNINGTON REMAINS.

Admiral Miller said that the newspapers seemed to tell all there could possibly be to say about the situation. As for himself, he would leave for the United States by the City of Peking on Saturday with his personal staff. The officers included in the order to Admiral Miller to report at Mare Island are Flag Lieutenant Rogers and Flag Secretary Andrews. Mrs. Miller, wife of the Admiral, will return to the States with Mrs. Haywood, wife of the Consul General, by the Zealandia. At midnight last night a large force was still engaged in coaling and provisioning the Mohican. It was stated that the training ship would sail for the Coast early this morning. When the Mohican started on the present cruise it was intended that she should visit Southern Islands and be away from San Francisco for a year. She is a good old boat yet and while she may not be a candidate for an engagement work, can be made very useful in a number of ways.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chronicle says: Hawaiian Commercial (Spreckelsville), for which on Saturday \$42,874 was bid and \$24.50 asked, went down to \$17.874. This is a decline of 50 per cent in the course of a few months, as in February the stock touched \$35. Bids of \$44.50 were made on Saturday for the Hutchinson stock, which had been as it only brought \$39, though a monthly dividend of 40 cents is payable today, and there is a prospect that it will soon be increased to 50 cents. Holders got it into their heads that insiders had been selling sugar stocks,

and others were influenced in their desire to sell by the belief that the sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands destined for New York would be intercepted by Spanish cruisers, and that portion going by rail would be taxed a higher rate of freight. They took into no account the fact that the railroad contracts had been made in advance, and that the sugar fleet is composed largely of Hawaiian bottoms, and, as neutrals, they are not in danger of capture by the Spanish. The unloading went on at a heavy rate, but all was not lost. For instance, a Market-street Railway agent, who had been looking for just such a chance, and by buying 2,500 shares of Hutchinson yesterday will come in this morning for \$100 dividends and have an investment which insures him 12 per cent on his money.

A UNIQUE EPISTLE.

President Dole Is Asked to Send Postage Stamps.

That there is some doubt in the minds of at least some Americans as to what title should properly be given the President of Hawaii, or whether this is a Republic or not, the following letter, received by President Dole a few days since is an evidence:

"Belryn, March 28, 1898.

"To Your Highness
"Dear King:
"Would you be kind enough to send me some postage stamps of your Country. They say the are very pretty and I would like to have some very much.

"And I will often think of you.

"Very Truly Truly Yours.

Railroad and Government.

The water front or harbor case of the railway company and the Government was on for hearing before Judge Stanley in Circuit Court all of yesterday. It will continue several days. W. A. Kinney is for the corporation and A. S. Hartwell for the Interior Department. The line now being followed seems to be an inquiry as to whether the railway or the Government would make a more public and generally beneficial use of the wharfrage in question. W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, was a witness for several hours and his examination had not been concluded when adjournment was taken.

Rapid Transit Amendments.

It is believed that the amendments of the Executive to the act practically chartering the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company will be ready for the House of Representatives tomorrow. The changes to be brought forward from the Ministry will be quite numerous and while important will not be at all radical. It is believed that they will be readily agreed to by the promoters of the company. All the amendments, it is said will be in the interest of the people and arranged especially with a view to prevent abuses by possible successors to the present proposed corporation.

Baltimore Cadets.

The six cadets who left the Baltimore last month for Washington are now in active service. Mr. Tozer writes that he and several others are in the "Mosquito" Squadron, while Perry Burt, in the Engineers Corps, is on one of the ships in the Flying Squadron. The "Mosquito" Squadron consists of the private yachts which were recently purchased by the Government.

One Large Scar

Is All That Remains of Great Scrofula Sores

Neighbors Could Not Bear to Look Upon Her—A Grand, Complete Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla After Others Failed.

"I was taken with neuralgia in my head and eyes. Not long after this, a scrofula sore appeared on my left cheek, extending from my upper lip to my eye. Other sores came on my neck and on my right arm and one of my limbs. They were very troublesome and painful and soon became great running sores. My face looked so bad that some of my neighbors could not bear to look at me and advised me to wear a bandage, but I feared this would irritate the sore and make it worse. So I

Could Not Hide the Sores.

My niece, who was familiar with a case similar to mine, which had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it. Finally I was persuaded to do so, and in a short time I saw it was helping me. The sores began to heal and the neuralgia in my head was better. In a few months the sores on my arms and limbs all healed; those on my neck gradually disappeared and now they are all gone. I have never had any symptom of scrofula since. One large scar on my right arm is all the sign that remains of my terrible affliction. The neuralgia is also cured." Mrs. J. M. HATCH, Elms, New Hampshire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—Is Just the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROBBIN DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

NO FLAG RAISING

Cabinet Officer Denies the Hawaiian Story.

United States Wants to Appear Well in the Eyes of the Nations.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 19.

The Call correspondent today received from a Cabinet officer an acknowledgment that the administration had no intention and never had entertained a thought of raising the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands in case of war with Spain.

"Why should we do such a thing?" asked he. "The Islands might be of some strategic value, perhaps, as a coaling station, but we are not highway robbers."

"The absurdity of the story telegraphed from Washington some time ago to the effect that the Islands would be seized is at once apparent to any intelligent person who reads the President's message, and if you will carefully read the resolutions adopted by Congress yesterday and which will receive the President's approval, you will observe that an amendment was added to the original resolution reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, commonly known as the Davis resolutions, wherein any intention of exercising sovereignty over Cuba is expressly disclaimed. You ask 'What has this to do with Hawaii?' and I answer the United States of America is anxious to appear well in the eyes of the civilized world. We want to dispel any notion that may be abroad that a selfish and ulterior purpose is the reason for our intervention in Cuban affairs. We are anxious to show the world and the great European powers in particular that the acquisition of additional territory is not our object."

"How foolish it would be then for us to seize the Hawaiian Islands. This would put us in the attitude of a highway robber and create the impression abroad that in our quest for additional territory, however remote from our shores, we were willing to despoil the Hawaiian republic and were anxious to pick a quarrel with Spain in order that the annexation of Cuba might result."

"Please state to the Call readers and make it as emphatic as you like that the administration has tried and will continue to try and merit the friendship and sympathy of the nations of the world, and this can be done only by convincing them that our quarrel with Spain is a just one and is not based on our desire for the acquisition of new territory. Why, even a fool could see that our arbitrary seizure of the Hawaiian Islands would bring down upon our heads the odium and wrath of all the nations."

"The story that Hawaii would be seized originated in a fool's brain."

RELIEF TO THE STARVING.

First Object of Resolutions to Be Fulfilled at Once.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The central Cuban relief committee today chartered the steamship State of Texas of the Mallory line to carry relief supplies to the suffering people in Cuba. It is expected that the loading will be completed in time for her to go to sea by Saturday.

She will be delivered into the charge of the American National Red Cross and will immediately sail for Key West, where she will call for orders. In case circumstances shall render it necessary for a convoy by United States vessels, they will be furnished by the Government upon the request of the Red Cross. The Red Cross representatives, some 25 in number, will join the ship at Key West.

If circumstances permit, Miss Barton will accompany the relief ship from Key West to Cuba.

MAY APPOINT WALKER.

Well Known Admiral Booked for Responsible Position.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt having resigned to enlist, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, retired, may be his successor as assistant Secretary of the Navy. Rear Admiral Walker has been a member of the Naval Strategic Board, and is thoroughly in touch with the plans of attack and defense prepared both by the War and Navy departments.

There is reason to believe that a fourth squadron for the protection of the cities of the Gulf coast may be formed by the Navy department. In case it is finally determined to form a gulf patrol squadron, its headquarters probably will be fixed at New Orleans, where fears are entertained for the safety of the levees of the Mississippi river. These levees could be destroyed without much difficulty by an enemy provided he could reach them.

The Carlotta Active.

LONDON, April 18.—The supporters in England of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed by the Earl of Ashburnham, are actively preparing for an emergency. Every detail has been arranged to seize the propitious moment for action. The local Carl-

ists are convinced that the present Spanish dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between republicanism and Don Carlos. They add that the only chance of the present dynasty is a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

MILITIA FROM EACH STATE.

Detachments From Whole Union Will Go.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—California will be called on to send two regiments to the front when the President issues the call for troops. The bill, which, it is expected, will pass the Senate very early, will authorize the calling into the volunteer service of 80,000 men. At first it was intended to draw these troops exclusively from the States east of the Rocky mountains. So strong was the demand from the West that militiamen from the slope be permitted to share the work and glory that Adjutant-General Corbin today made a new allotment, giving every State in the Union a quota to be filled.

Under this plan California will send two regiments of 2,072 men, Washington 754, Oregon 530 and Nevada 88.

UNDER NEUTRAL FLAG.

Policy Outlined by the United States During War.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—An outline of the policy to be followed by this Government in the treatment of neutrals and the matter of privateering is contained in the following statement:

"In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain it will be the policy of this Government not to resort to privateering. The Government will adhere to the following rules: 'First—Neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag. Third—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.'"

Spain's Report.

LONDON, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail cables: The Spanish report on the Maine explosion will be published tomorrow or next day. It is said to be very technical, but to prove that the disaster originated from an interior cause. It practically shows that the Americans concealed documents and refused to produce proofs for joint use, as the Spanish freely did, thus showing their own good faith.

Russia Does Not Object.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, the organ of the Russian Minister of the Foreign Department, commenting on the lease of Weihaiwei to Britain, says the leasing has not caused umbrage to Russia. The paper rebukes the belittling patriotic press, and alludes to the pacific language of British statesmen in regard to China.

WAR NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It is understood that England is seeking an alliance treaty with the United States. Negotiations are said to be about completed.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Telegraph declares this morning that the United States Government has purchased the Umbria and the Struria of the Cunard line.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), April 15.—The British colonial authorities here have instructions for the home Government to declare coal contraband in the event of war.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 20.—Mexico will preserve a strictly neutral attitude in case of hostilities. Spaniards here generally appear to feel gloomy over the situation.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: Cuban clubs of Key West are to request President McKinley to appoint General Lee the first territorial Governor of Cuba. This is to be done as an evidence of Cuban appreciation of Lee's administration of the affairs of his office in Havana.

FALMOUTH, (Eng.), April 20.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, received orders to sail immediately for the United States without waiting for the United States torpedo boat Somers, which is being repaired here.

The Topeka sailed tonight after shipping fresh supplies of provisions and coal.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The statement is made on high authority that Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban Republic in this country, in company with one of the brigadiers of Gomez' army, has been in consultation with General Miles today arranging for cooperation in the conduct of the campaign in Cuba against Spain.

Capt. J. G. Baker of the ship Kenilworth, now at Hilo, was a passenger to this port on the Caladine yesterday morning. He is here on a visit to friends and is very anxious to hear the news in regard to war, as he is scheduled to go to New York with a full load of sugar.

IN YEARS 1817-18

Spanish Warships Were in Hawaiian Waters.

So Written in Journal of Capt. Jas. Hunnewell—Patriot Ships and Privateers—Securing Pirates.

A number of kamaeinas were asked yesterday if a Spanish man-of-war had ever visited this port. None of the old-timers could recollect ever seeing the flag of Spain showing from the peak of a fighting craft here.

Mention is made in brief memoirs of Capt. James Hunnewell who was here in 1817-18 in the brig Bordeaux Packet, of Spanish ships in Hawaiian waters. The memorandum kept by Captain Hunnewell was furnished in copy by his son, James F. Hunnewell, of Boston, to the Hawaiian Historical Society. Here is what is said of the Spanish ships; the year being 1818:

"Monday, April 13, at Honolulu, we hear a story of a Spanish ship being at Hawaii and that she is sold to the King."

"May 21, by the Bengal from the Spanish main, we hear of a brig at Hawaii, prize to the ship under patriot colors; likewise that the ship was formerly a privateer; that the crew, having driven the officers on shore, have since been pirating till they gave their ship to the King of Hawaii."

"June 21, Sunday. The brig that anchored off the harbor last evening proves to be the prize belonging to the patriots at Hawaii. They report they are bound for Canton, but in the course of the day they told contradictory stories. They have been collecting seed and I expect they are bound to some uninhabited place."

"Monday, 22. The patriots are picking up supplies and making inquiries. The brig got away for Kauai. They show no colors and have no papers. She has 20 men and two guns. The acting captain is J. Griffin. Captain Turner, or McDonald, late of the ship, is on board."

"July 16. Last evening the patriot brig anchored off the harbor from Kauai."

"July 24. The patriot brig sailed for Kaula. Their stories are contradictory."

"August 22. The brig Clarion, Captain Culsey, on a sealing voyage, last from Hawaii, has arrived. They inform us of a Spanish patriot frigate being at Hawaii, securing the pirates."

"August 28. The ship Enterprise from Hawaii, confirms the report of the Spanish patriot frigate being at Hawaii securing the pirates, and say that she is coming to Oahu."

"September 11. In the afternoon two Spanish patriot ships anchored off the harbor, last from Hawaii."

In 1818 there were serious disturbances in the American colonies of Spain since become independent, and it appears that operations incident to the revolutions were located to not a small extent in the neighborhood of the Islands.

"Jack" Wilson Sells Out.

Word comes from Hilo that "Jack" Wilson, the livery stable magnate has disposed of all his interests in the Hilo metropolis and will leave soon for Oakland to reside. The stable and stage line went to a Hilo syndicate for \$30,000 and the big black smithing establishment to reliable purchasers for \$7,000. Mr. Wilson will wind up his affairs at Hilo without delay. He has made a neat fortune in a few years. Mr. Wilson has been tireless in the direction of supplying public needs in the transportation line and has earned his success.

Putting in Stone.

Stone by the ton is rapidly going into the foundation for the new four-story Judd building, at the corner of Fort and Merchant. Contractor Fred Harrison is directing the work, under the supervision of Architect Traphagen. Mr. Harrison is employing a large number of men and teams. Considerable of the preparation of the stone is done at the quarry, the finishing alone being undertaken on the ground, where the space is rather limited.

Quite an Estate.

The will of the late A. K. Akau, made only a couple of weeks ago, has been filed for probate and W. O. Smith will be executor. Deceased are the wife, five children and the father of the dead man. The estate includes three houses and lots, ten shares of Ewa, ten shares of Kahuku and a life insurance of \$5,000.

Shakespeare Club.

There was a good attendance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atherton last evening of the members of Miss McDonald's junior class of Shakespeare readers and students. Ocellio was resumed and a most interesting session held.

Weak and Languid

Little Appetite and no Energy.

These are symptoms that effect a large number of people. Below we give the testimonial of Mrs. A. Morgan, of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me. As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the intense heat of the Queensland summer it is unequalled. I am pleased to recommend it to all those who need a reliable remedy."

The condition take Dr. Ayer's Pills. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 deg., 4 1-8 cts.

"Gussie B.," the fast pacing mare sold by J. A. McDonald to Dr. Humphreys, was stired by Dexter Prince.

Way Taylor is still under the care of physicians at San Francisco. He will return to Honolulu by the Australia.

E. O. Hall & Son have a full assortment of ship and house carpenters' saws, and all other tools known to the trade.

The Government advices from Minister Hatch were letters dated Washington and were to the effect that war seemed certain.

Senator Northrup writes from Kohala that his health is improving right along and that he expects to be able to return to the capital.

The Commissioners of Education have not had a meeting for a long while. An attempt was made to have one yesterday but a quorum could not be mustered.

"Jack" Wilson, who was "big enough" man in Hilo to be called colonel, has sold out everything there and will go to Oakland and live in a mansion and travel on the ferry.

A mango blight has been reported by H. Lose to Professor Koebel and Jos. Marsden. Investigation is being made. There has not been a general appearance of the blight.

The will of A. A. Todd, who formerly lived here and who died at Aiala, Samoa, has been filed for probate in the Circuit Court for this Island. J. A. Rodanet is named as administrator.

At the agency of the Oceanic Steamship Company here it was stated yesterday that no information had been received from San Francisco concerning the return of the S. S. Australia to the local run.

The race track at Kapiolani park is one of the busiest places on the Island these days. The number and character of horses in training insures for the 11th of June about the best sport in the line ever seen here.

It is learned from Chas. C. Deaky that Bruce Cartwright, in addition to purchasing land adjoining the Progress block on Fort street, will retain the Cartwright place at the corner of Alakes, Union and Beretania.

News was received on the Claudine yesterday of the death of Mrs. Sylvia Overend, at Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 22d inst. Deceased who was about 20 years of age was the wife of Deputy Sheriff Overend and eldest daughter of Charles Williams.

The ship Troquels will sail today but to what port, will not be given out by the Captain. She may go to New York and again she may go to San Francisco but the Captain does not intend to allow anyone to get wind of his movements.

The O. S. S. Alameda, van Oterendorp commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 7 a. m. yesterday. She was delayed one day on account of the malls. While off the Islands at about 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night, the Alameda spoke the Mariposa and sent off a boat with the latest San Francisco papers.

Manager Jacobs of the Germania Life Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast, had planned to visit Honolulu for a month or so, having booked for the Alameda. He writes Agent Emmett May that the war situation is so serious that he cannot afford to take the risk of being held in Honolulu by Spanish vessels, which he thinks probable.

Harry Reynolds, the Irish champion cyclist, was expected to arrive by the Mariposa. He did not put in an appearance and consequently will not appear at Cyclocere during the meet to open on Saturday night. Sydney Peters says that Reynolds is at Melbourne, having been attracted to that place by the Easter week races and remaining to contest for purses and in matches. Reynolds is one of the foremost speed merchants of the day.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 7
GABRIO.....May 17
CITY OF PEKING.....May 28
DORIC.....June 4
CHINA.....June 15
BELGIC.....June 25
PERU.....July 5
COPTIC.....July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CITY OF PEKING.....Apr. 30
DORIC.....May 10
OHINA.....May 20
BELGIC.....May 31
PERU.....June 19
COPTIC.....June 29
RIO DE JANEIRO.....June 28
GABRIO.....July 8
CITY OF PEKING.....July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

WHARF AND WAVE.

The next steamer from San Francisco is due on May 7th.

The Kikikat arrived in Port Lindlow from Honolulu, April 18.

The Emma and Louisa sailed from San Diego for this port on April 14.

Ship A. G. Ropes, in command of Captain Rivers, arrived at New York, March 20th from Liverpool, after a passage of only nineteen days.

The schooner Henry Lippert, Capt. Gardiner, broke the sailing record between Portland and Point a Pitre on a recent voyage, by making the run in 11 days.

The schooner Walrus arrived from Kauai yesterday afternoon with 517 bags of taro, most of which is for W. L. Wilcox, who now has men on the Garden Isle looking for all the taro they can find.

The Claudine brought the news that the Steaton was all loaded with sugar ready to sail to New York but that the captain had decided to wait for the news of expected war between the United States and Spain.

The schooner Aloha, Dabel master, sailed for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar shortly after 9 a. m. yesterday. At dusk she was still plainly in sight off Diamond head, the wind not having yet started up.

San Francisco—Arrived, April 19, bk. Santiago, 20 days from Hilo. Sailed, April 13, bk. Albert for Honolulu; April 15, bk. Roderick for Hilo; schr. Albert Meyer for Kahului via Fort Bragg, schr. Eva for Hana; April 17, bk. Mauna Ala for Honolulu; April 21, bk. Archer for Honolulu.



Beware of "cheap" balancing powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The Bark "IOLANI" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about April 1, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Makana, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Apr. 23 Thursday.....June 9
Tuesday.....May 10 Tuesday.....June 21
Friday.....May 20 Friday.....July 1
Tuesday.....May 31 Tuesday.....July 12

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked. Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m. touching at Laupahoehoe, Makana and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Saturday.....May 7 Saturday.....June 13
Wednesday.....May 18 Wednesday.....June 23
Saturday.....May 28 Saturday.....July 3
Wednesday.....June 8 Wednesday.....July 20

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

GAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 8x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FOR INCOME TAX

Rep. Pogue is Working Hard for the Act.

Calls for Certain Assistance—Believes a Start Should be Made Now.

Representative Pogue has, with Representative Robertson and two or three other members of the House, as well as many outsiders, a genuine interest in the income tax act now pending. On the subject Mr. Pogue said yesterday: "The act has been amended not a little since it was first presented. I think it safe to say that nearly all the men who were opposed to the bill in its original form would now endorse it. Changes have been made along the lines suggested by able and interested men who said they were in favor of such a tax, but who objected to a number of the details in the act. The levy is now placed at one-quarter of one percent. That is very small. No one can tell any hardship on account of it. I understand that the platform of the American Union Party of this island has a plank endorsing income tax. Now I hope that the representatives of this party in the House will support the act. It seems to me that they should do this and if they show an inclination to oppose they should be spoken to by their constituents."

Mr. Pogue, having had the Robertson act referred to a committee of which he is chairman, has made quite an extended study of the entire subject. He has reached the conclusion that the present is the time to make a start and that the proper procedure will be to inaugurate what might be called an experimental tax to run or operate till the Legislature meets again. A full test, he believes, can be made during a year. Close watch can be kept by a commission and notes made for the abatement of flaws when the Legislature meets again. It is the hope of Mr. Pogue and others interested that a trial will be made.

At one time, it is pointed out by Mr. Pogue, there seemed to be an unlimited amount of local enthusiasm in the interest of the income tax, but somehow a coolness came about. It will be remembered that a public meeting was called by the House Committee. This was held in the Chamber of Commerce room, Campbell Block. A number of speeches were made. About all the moneyed men of the country were represented. There was pronounced objection to the act, though a number of speakers declared in favor of the principle of an income tax. It was remarked at the time and has been mentioned since that the Executive failed to present the measure to the Legislature, though expected one time to do so. The income tax act passed by the Legislature before this was introduced in the House by Mr. Winston, and in a test case was by the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional.

HAWAII AT OMAHA.

Writer Urges Necessity of Having Proper Exhibit.

MR. EDITOR.—My attention having been drawn to your issue of the 22d inst., re "Hawaii at Omaha," may I ask your indulgence for space in your valuable paper to express a few thoughts bearing upon a matter which cannot but be regarded of immense importance to our National interests at this time. The proper representation and exhibit from Hawaii at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, in June, will mean much to this land that many love so well.

All well-wishers of this country will concede that never in our history has Hawaii stood so prominently before the American people, or before the world, as at the present time. Yet it may be justly ventured that the masses of the people of the interior and middle States of the great Republic know comparatively little of this island and its people. At the coming Exposition is presented a splendid opportunity for Hawaii to make herself more fully known to the people with whom she is seeking closer relationship. Nor would any exhibit made, or information furnished, effect only the people of the middle States or of the United States. Canada and foreign countries will be represented with their manufactures and products and tourists from all countries will be in attendance. Hawaii will have an opportunity to stand side by side with the progressive Nations and demonstrate her right to the respect and recognition of all by a display of her products of the soil and a showing of the work of her educational institutions. By making known the grandeur and beauties of her scenery and climate she can win the pleasure-loving tourists to our shores. By declaring our agricultural, industrial and commercial resources as affording lands and homes for the farmer and settler induce more of the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and Scandinavian brawn and brain to come to our shores, settle in our beautiful valleys and cultivate our fertile slopes, and so offset, and equalize, the influx and aggressive settlement from the Orient.

To those who have their all in Ha-

wai nei and have made this the land of their adoption, have their homes and families here, to such the future welfare of this country is a matter of great interest. Nor can we dismiss the possibility of having to stand before the world upon our own resources as an independent Nation. We need therefore to avail ourselves of every event to give out knowledge of our own merits and value and to obtain the good opinion of the great nations of the earth, to attract capital and to start the flow of travel and settlement hitherward.

This brings me to note the appropriation made by the Senate of \$3,500 to defray the expenses of the "Hawaii Exhibit Proper" at Omaha. With all due difference to the judgment of those who fixed upon that sum, the writer, who has no "axe to grind," but only an honest desire that what is done in this matter be done thoroughly, respectfully suggests that the sum is inadequate to make the dignified and proper display becoming and called for from Hawaii at the present time; and the following reasons will support this view. A few extra dollars expended now will be the best investment the Government can make in this direction, and I believe would be more cheerfully endorsed by every intelligent taxpayer.

First, let no mistake be made in the selection of the representative for this important post; for there never was a time more urgent when the welfare of Hawaii required that the wisest choice be made when the commissioner from this young Republic should represent us to the world. Our appointee should be one who has grown up and been identified with the country's growth and development, a man whose interests are identical with Hawaii; a thorough "kamaaina;" to such the trust could be committed with full assurance of beneficial results.

Let our wise Legislature, now in session, make the appropriation adequate, say—set aside \$10,000. Appoint a capable and experienced commissioner, the right man can surely be found. Such a man as the late Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Jos. Marsden, or Mr. J. F. Brown, Mr. Allan Herbert, or a man of like stamp. Pay him well, as he would deserve. Then select with him some well qualified, educated assistant of Hawaiian blood. Let them go to work immediately and gather products and data together. Out of the fund use a proper portion to have everything labelled and arranged in the most attractive and tasteful manner, furnish a full supply of pamphlets of information that can be obtained, that they may be disposed of. Collect the samples of sugar, rice, coffee, taro, pia and fruits and have them put up in attractive and preservable forms. Draw from the Board of Education for a full exhibit of work from the schools. Let the Survey Department furnish its quota of maps and geographical information, our photographers and artists their best efforts from camera and brush, depicting island scenes and scenery. Call upon the museum and private collections for their contribution of articles of historic interest such as could be readily handled and returned. Procure articles of Hawaiian skill and handicraft, if obtainable in quantities, arrangements could be made to dispose of them. Let there be a full collection of specimens of our beautiful native woods, in the rough and polished state.

Coffee should be secured of unquestionable quality and in sufficient quantity to be dispensed to the public as the genuine product of Hawaii, and if the pure Kona and Puna be served its fragrant aroma will linger with the epicures and business men and a demand will be created which no other can satisfy.

Canned fruits, preserves, jams, honey should all be obtained and could be sold to the credit of the manufacturers at the close of the Exposition if not bought out and out from them.

The above are simply hints along the line of what could be done under the direction of our active, experienced "kamaaina" who alone is qualified for such an important undertaking for not only should the commissioner be personally acquainted with the historical, agricultural, educational, political and commercial conditions which exist, but he should have a knowledge of our laws and customs and be able to present and represent to the enquiring thousands the true character of our islands nation and its inducements as a land ready to welcome the thrifty wage-earner and the honest home seeker. Surely a matter of such broad interests and vital importance calls for the most deliberate consideration. What is done now should be done to the very best of the Nation's ability and the ablest, and best man for such an undertaking be secured. For as a matter of national pride and a Government measure it should be shown of all appearance of individual speculation.

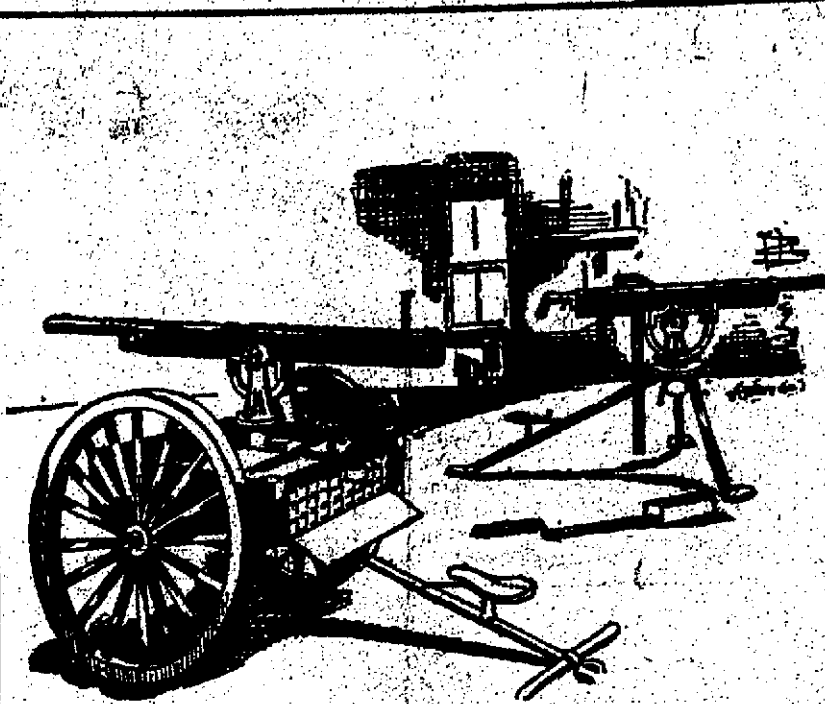
"MIKIALA."

Desky Buys and Sells.

C. S. Desky has been investing on Beretania street again. This time he has purchased from Bruce Cartwright the house and lot at the corner of Beretania, Alaska and Union streets.

Mr. Desky has sold to Bruce Cartwright a piece of land adjoining the new Progress Block and Mr. Cartwright will build upon his new holding at once. It is the intention to have alongside the Progress a three-story block of stone.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does every one who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.



THE COLT RAPID FIRE GUNS.
Each of the six-millimetre, rapid fire, automatic guns which have been sent to the navy yards of late is calculated to be equal in destructive potentiality to a regiment of infantry. The guns, which are made by the Colt company, are of recent invention. The government began to buy them about two years ago, and already it has fifty or more of them ready for use. They may be used either at sea or on land. Mounts for both purposes accompany each gun. The guns are about three feet long and about eight inches in diameter. The bore is only .236 of an inch.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Will Go to Molokai With Legislature Committee.

Business Meeting Yesterday—Statistics for 1897 on Diseases in Japan.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at headquarters yesterday afternoon and routine business transacted. Among other matters the Board considered a communication from a physician in Paris who claims to have discovered and advertised for sale, a specific warranted to cure leprosy. He quoted prices to the Board in the hope of securing the patronage for the islands. The letter and the subject matter was referred to Dr. Alvarez who said that he heard of the specific only through the reading of the letter.

President Smith suggested that as some 20 members of the Legislature were going to the Molokai settlement on Friday evening on a tour of inspection it would be economy for the Board to join them. The time is near at hand for the regular visit of the Board so the trip could be easily made. The President said that the number of those who would be permitted to accompany the Board this year would be necessarily limited on account of lack of space on the steamer.

In discussing the matter of the returns from the general store at the settlement, it was advocated that the income from the store be used to buy goods again. At present the money from the store is paid into the treasury as Government realization.

A report was received from Dr. Jordan at Honolulu on the general health of his district and port of inspection. Accompanying it was an interesting report from Dr. Rokokka, sanitary inspector for Hawaii at Yokohama. He announced that the Japanese Government had issued statistics of infectious diseases in Japan for the year 1897. He enclosed the statistics, as follows: Cholera 894 cases, 488 deaths; dysentery 91,077 cases, 23,189 deaths; typhoid fever 26,926 cases, 5,933 deaths; small pox 41,946 cases, 12,276 deaths; typhus fever, 58 cases, 23 deaths; scarlet fever, 37 cases, 3 deaths; diphtheritis 15,436 cases, 5,579 deaths; plague 1 case, 1 death. In view of these statistics the value of the watchfulness exercised by the inspectors representing Hawaii in the Orient is evidenced, the President said.

At the request of Judge Perry, a member of the settlement, who is a witness in a case scheduled for the next term of Court, will be brought to the Kalihi station at the proper time for examination.

In response to a complaint from the Hemakua district, the secretary was instructed to notify the Government physician that all children who needed it should be vaccinated.

An application from Edmund C. Shorey to be appointed food inspector was placed on file.

Deputy Sheriff Prosser was appointed agent of the Board of Health and register of births, deaths and marriages in place of Sheriff Coney of Kauai who was promoted to the position of Sheriff.

A communication was received from T. H. Davies & Co. relative to the land occupied by the old Immigration depot at Kakaako, transferred to them by the Bishop Estate. The whole matter was referred to the Interior Department.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company complained to the Board of the charges made for examination of immigrants in Japan. Last year the amount charged was in the neighborhood of \$2,000. President Smith announced that during his visit to Japan the charges were fixed at \$1 for the first 100 and 25 cents for all above that number. The charge was considered not to be excessive by the Executive.

The hospital physician at Koloa was authorized to employ a nurse.

An election is ordered in Company A. N. G. H., on May 14th for a commander to succeed Capt. Paul Smith, commission expired. Captain Smith will in all likelihood be re-elected.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 1,000 illustrations, about 500 quotations of prices, weights, measures, and contains over 50 pages of everything you need to know in the way of the most complete place you can find to buy goods in large or small quantities at wholesale prices. We do not give it away. We introduce it to you our latest edition we will send you free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Chicago Catalogue," and our "Chicago Buyers' Guide," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
311 to 320 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Queen Street.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

April 25, 1898.

We have before spoken of our BOILER COVERING, but at that time had only the plaster itself. Now we have the SECTIONAL PIPE COVERING in four sizes—1, 1 1/2, 2 and 2 1/2. We have also spoken of the favor in which this composition is held by the steamship companies here; but since then we have been able to make another test even more convincing. One of the most prominent sugar plantation engineers in these islands furnished us with a diagram of a comparative trial which he had given Asbestos, Scotch Compound and our

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

These were all put on one surface of exactly the same thickness and the results were as follows:

Asbestos 115° F
Scotch Compound . . . 108° F
Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound, 101° F

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.,
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cesspools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors. It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Bedding, Flannels, Gaiters, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Orapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesters, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Maltins, Serges, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Trunks, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Lace and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Viennese and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sella Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Tiles, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.
(LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 307 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure the most difficult and dangerous cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomach and Liver troubles, and all ailments arising from the action of the bowels. Proprietors: J. H. Clarke and W. H. Clarke, Ontario, Canada.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LAVAS AND SOILS

Valuable Treatise By Dr.
Walter Maxwell.

Results of Exhaustive Investigation—Their Application to Agriculture.

Lavas and Soils of the Hawaiian Islands, pp. 186, by Walter Maxwell, Director and Chief Chemist.

The publication of this book makes a distinct period in the limited literature of these Islands. Many books of travel have been written regarding the geological and botanic features of the Islands, many more or less valuable accounts of the history of the people that have lived on these Islands.

But for the first time since the discovery by Capt. Cook, and the establishment of civilized institutions here, a treatise is before the public, which deals rigidly and in the true scientific spirit of accuracy with the lavas and soils of Hawaii, that is, its surface geology. It is written with the true spirit of inductive philosophy, the collecting and grouping of facts, in the first instance, followed by a judicial reasoning and determination of their value and practical use. It is a single and broad study of the history of our lavas and soils, and a presentation of the laws which have modified and changed them. The changes and sequences are considered, which take place from the moment the internal earth forces eject upon the surface the molten lava and its concomitants down to the operations of atmospheric and chemical agencies until it is ready for the production of forest fruit and vegetables.

While this treatise has a practical aspect, of the highest value, from an economic standpoint and concerns profits of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, it has to the student the larger and more far reaching use in its contribution to geology from the standpoint of the study of freshly created soils, down to the late period, in which these Islands came into existence.

The author states that Hawaiian soils are derived from volcanic lavas. These have the composition of normal basalts in some cases, while in others, the same compositions have altered, through chemical and mechanical action into radically different substances, and vary in color. In these transformations, the author shows at length, the action of steam acid vapors and of "weathering."

The action of steam is described as one of the powerful agents in the changes of conditions. On page 12, he states what seems to be a fact of importance that the absence of chlorine in water obtained by condensing steam at the crater indicates that the water of the ocean has not penetrated within the rims of the Islands during volcanic action.

The author makes a geological classification of the soils into the dark red, formed by the simple weathering of normal lavas, the yellow and red light soils, in the formation of which steam and sulphurous vapors have mainly acted, and also the sedimentary soils, which are derived from the decomposition of lavas at higher altitudes, and have been removed to lower altitudes by rainfall.

There is, again, a climatic classification of the upland soils, formed at a lower temperature, containing a larger percentage of organic matter and nitrogen, and with a lower percentage of plant food in an available state, and the lowland soils formed under higher temperatures, and lesser rainfall, containing less organic matter and nitrogen than the upland soils. The percentage of available plant food is larger, owing to accumulations from the upper lands, and the smaller rainfall upon the lower levels.

The conclusion is, and in this, scientific research becomes eminently useful and practical, that the dark red soils and sedimentary soils have more fertility than the yellow or light red soils. Tables of analysis are set forth which justify this conclusion.

The author gives to us a clear definition and origin of "laterites" which are the red earths or ochres, found widely distributed over the surface of the earth in many places. Lyell, Darwin and others have described these silicates of alumina and oxides of iron, as they are found at the Glacis Causeway, in Ireland, and in India, and North America. The indefinite views of these observers as to their formation, lying upon basaltic or trap rocks, have been explained by the author of this treatise, who has had the rare advantage of watching the actual formation, of seeing the great natural laboratory in operation. In this respect this treatise is a valuable contribution to knowledge.

The author also treats of the process of "weathering," and the resultant soils.

One portion of the author's investigation will excite much interest among the American geologists. His analyses show that soluble silica in the Hawaiian soils is just double the amount found in the American samples. This fact has a valuable economic aspect. It is one of the indications of the greater fertility of Hawaiian soil, and its capacity for sugar cane production.

The author, however, is able to show by his observations of recent volcanic action in Hawaii, that her soils are in their youth while those of the United States and Great Britain are in their old age.

Some importance should be given to the observation that "a comparison of

the specific gravities of Hawaiian soils and lavas with the specific gravity of the general surface of the crust of the earth, and of the earth as a body, indicates that the lavas originate at a comparatively small depth below the surface, and thus may not bear any necessary relation to the interior depths and conditions of the globe."

It is impossible here to state at length the author's conclusions regarding the "Availability and loss of the elements of plant food." It is of equal interest to the student scientist and layman. The author's methods are described in detail, and his analyses given. The chapter on the "Elements of plant food removed from Hawaiian soils by water and cropping," is especially interesting in this, that the author gives a new and broad definition of the salts found in ocean waters. The material removed from Hawaiian soils by discharging waters is also described.

The results obtained by Dr. Maxwell will change the common methods of laboratory work. He has studied the processes of Nature first, and supplemented it with the laboratory. He firmly adheres to field work or the study of facts in the first instance. He acknowledges frankly that he has had great advantages in his investigations, because the comparatively small area of the Islands enabled him to obtain accurate data that could not be secured on a large continent.

Perhaps some of Dr. Maxwell's conclusions will be challenged by scientists abroad. But his methods have so strictly adhered to, the processes of Nature that, he is less open to attack than one who had followed Nature less, and theories more.—THE EDITOR.

SUMNER ANSWERS

Replies to the Suit Instituted By
Maria S. Davis.

PROTESTS RESTRAINING ORDER

Desires to Handle His Own Affairs.
Trust—Affidavits By Wilcox and
Wife and Y. Ahin.

A petition and answers covering about 100 pages of typewritten matter were filed in the District Court yesterday in the injunction case of Maria S. Davis, as next friend of John K. Sumner, against R. W. Wilcox and Theresa Wilcox, Y. Ahin and others. A full account of the "bill to set aside conveyances" and of the granting of a temporary restraining order at night, was given in this paper more than a week ago. W. R. Castle and P. L. Weaver, as attorneys for John K. Sumner, now ask that the restraining order be set aside.

John K. Sumner asks that the suit instituted by Maria S. Davis, his sister, be dismissed, or that as alternatives she make him one of the defendants or be ordered to prosecute the cause in her own name alone. Mr. Sumner sets forth that his sister has no claim, present or prospective upon the large estate owned by him, but intimates that she is making undue effort to gain a hold upon a portion of the property or all of it. Mr. Sumner says that he has been so much annoyed by the interference and planning of his sister and others that he has reached the conclusion that he had best place this estate in the hands of a trustee. He had thought of making a trust conveyance to the French Commissioner, but upon deliberation had decided that some local business man who was a permanent resident would be more suitable for the trust. Pending the final selection of such a person he had, through his friend R. W. Wilcox, transferred property to his wife, Nanito Sumner. He avers his undisputed right to do this or to take any other step with relation to his property that seems to himself advisable. Mr. Sumner makes it plain in his affidavit that the power of attorney issued to Robt. W. Wilcox was for the sole purpose of having Mr. Wilcox collect one certain item of rent due to Sumner.

As to Y. Ahin, Mr. Sumner says he is under personal and monetary obligations to that individual and explains in detail the matter of mortgaging to Ahin the half interest in Quarantine Island for the sum of \$55,000. (This was for the purpose of engaging in a big rice plantation enterprise with Ahin. The proposal or plan was to purchase Waikiki rice fields which it is represented have since been sold for \$75,000. The price to be paid by Sumner and Ahin was \$66,000. It is stated that a number of months ago, when the Sumner estate was held in the King's receivership, advances of cash were made to be a fair, even liberal settlement with Ahin in time. Sumner was supplied with money for living expenses while his rents were tied up and was furnished with \$500 of collateral with which to secure the service of an attorney.

Affidavits of considerable length are submitted by R. W. Wilcox and his wife, Theresa Wilcox. One point brought out in these statements relates to the change of religion by Mrs. Wilcox—the baptism of herself and children into the Catholic faith. It is submitted that this was a step long contemplated and was not hurried materially by the suggestion of Sumner. Mrs. Wilcox explains her abhor for the Catholic religion by saying that her

great grandfather, the Frenchman J. L. Rivet, was largely instrumental in the introduction of the faith into these Islands.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox state that their close business relations with Sumner were established quite recently and that the personal relationship claimed to exist between Mrs. Wilcox and Sumner grows out of intimate friendship of ancestors. Mr. Wilcox and his wife tell of the terror or fear of Sumner that schemes he supposed to be on foot to deprive him to his estate might succeed unless there was intelligent intervention.

Nanito Sumner, wife of John K. Sumner, verifies or corroborates the testimony of her husband and of the Wilcoxes as to designs of various persons upon the estate.

John K. Sumner is 76 years of age. He was born in Hawaii, and inherits his great property. On a visit to Tahiti he married Nanito, who has a chief's rank amongst the natives of that country. The petition for dismissal or termination of the restraining order in this case will likely be argued today.

On the Oahu Extension.

General Manager Dillingham said yesterday that the Oahu railway extension from Waianae had reached a point but eight miles from Waianae. Waianae will be entered in a couple of weeks and will have trains by the middle of May. Delay, as has been stated before, has been caused by heavy rains. In several cases deep cuts made, were at the time of the floods, filled in by landslides. Contractor Jensen is about ready to begin the work of grading beyond Waianae, in the direction of Kahuku.

TWO BUCKETS AND A PIPE.

Take two common water-buckets; connect them at the bottom with a small pipe. Now undertake to fill one of them with water; you perceive at once that the water tends to fill the other pail also.

"What's the use of saying that?" you ask me. Every fool knows that water in connected reservoirs will assume the same level." Quite so. Yet the wisest men on earth didn't know it once. If the ancient Romans had known it they wouldn't have gone to the trouble and expense of building their great aqueducts. Oh, dear! oh, dear! After a thing is pointed out what a lot of people are able to see it. But to see it the first time? Ah! that takes eyes. To explain it the first time? Ah! that takes brains. The blood circulated through pipes in the human body thousands of years before anybody even suspected it. Isn't that queer? Now, there is a matter—But let's have an example or two first, and the theory afterwards.

A father writes thus about his daughter: "During the summer of 1890 my daughter, Rebecca, got into a weak, languid way. Her appetite was poor, and after eating she had so much pain at the chest and sides that she didn't know where to put herself. She also complained of pain in the pit of the stomach, in the throat, and at the back of the neck. Cold, clammy sweats used to break out all over her. Her breathing became short and laboured, and at times she could not even lie in bed on account of it. She consulted two physicians, who prescribed for her without avail.

"This was her general condition until January, 1893, when she began taking Mother Selge's Curative Syrup. This preparation certainly had a remarkable effect. One bottle alone greatly relieved her. She relished her food, and got stronger. By simply continuing to use this medicine in three months she was completely cured. Since then she has been well, as ever she was. My married daughter, who has suffered from indigestion for a long time, seeing that this remedy had done for Rebecca, took it also, with the same good results. Yours truly, (Signed) Bartholomew Bell, Grocer, etc., Brompton, Northallerton, October 25th, 1893."

"All my life," writes a woman, "I have suffered more or less from sickness and spasms. I always felt weak, tired, and languid, and had no desire for company. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and frequently felt sick and prostrate. I had no relish for food, and, after eating, had pain at the chest and side. Some years ago my sister told me of Selge's Syrup; I tried it, and even a few doses relieved me. I continued taking it, and soon my appetite improved, and my food digested. Since that time I have felt quite a new being—so light-hearted and strong. What a pity for me that I didn't know of Selge's Syrup years before. But better late than never. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Annie Goodger, 20, Bartholp St., Leicester, May 10th, 1893."

"From childhood," says another, "I have suffered from indigestion and sick headaches. I never felt as if I wanted food, and after eating I experienced the usual pains and distresses of the confirmed dyspeptic. The attacks of sickness and headache were often no less than dreadful. So-called medicines and remedies were, at the best, only temporarily useful. In January, 1892, a friend, living at Hackney, told me of Selge's Syrup. I used it, and it cured me. I never felt so well in my life as I do now. (Signed) Miss L. White, 32, Barnsbury Road, Islington, London, April 20th, 1893."

Now, see. Evidence like the above (though much more impressive) proves that Mother Selge's Syrup either cures or relieves almost every known complaint. Yet it never was (nor is it now) recommended for any disease except indigestion and dyspepsia. What is the inference? That nearly every known complaint is caused by indigestion and dyspepsia—is, indeed, a symptom of it.

"But everybody believes that now—adays," you say. Not everybody, but very many. The rest will bye-and-bye. Although the fact is old as Adam, the discovery of it is new. Yet the principle will presently be as obvious to all as it now is to few.

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2—Fire Funds— 2,650,000 12 6
3—Life and Annuity Funds— 9,537,032 2 6
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Revenue Fire Branch— 1,677,008 17 9
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